

Bhavan's Tripura Vidyamandir

Pre-Board Examination 2024-2025

Class:- 12

Time:- 3 Hours

Subject:-Pol. Sci

Total :- 80 Marks

Name of the student :

Roll

Section

Instructions:

- The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D & E) with 30 questions in total.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
- Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50-60 words each.
- Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100-120 words each.
- There is an internal choice in two of the 4 marks questions.
- Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
- Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170-180 words each.
- There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

Section A

(12 Marks)

1. _____ organisation draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.

(a) Human Rights Power

(b) Human Rights Watch

(c) Human Rights People

(d) Human Rights Torch

2. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option:

(I) Anti-ballistic missile treaty

(II) Nuclear non-proliferation treaty

(III) Chemical Weapons Convention

(IV) Kyoto Protocol

(a) (I), (II), (IV), (III)

(b) (IV), (II), (III), (I)

(c) (III), (II), (IV), (I)

(d) (II), (I), (III), (IV)

3. The informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative interaction among members of Southeast Asian nations is also called-

(a) ASEAN Meet

(b) ASEAN Road

(c) ASEAN Way

(d) ASEAN Friends

4. Match the List-I with List II:

List- I	List-II
I. Privatisation of Agriculture	A. 1978
II. The Open Door Policy	B. 1972
III. The Privatisation of Industry	C. 1982
IV. China established relation with U.S	D. 1998

(a) I- B, II- A, III- C, IV- D

(b) I- D, II- C, III- A, IV- B

(c) I- B, II- D, III- C, IV- A

(d) I- C, II- A, III- D, IV- B

5. The non-permanent members are elected in a manner so that they represent all the _____ of the world.

(a) Races

(b) Sections

(c) Continents

(d) Grievances

6. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): Half of the world's population growth occurs just in six countries.

Reason (R): Low income and high population growth make poor states become poorer.

(a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

(c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.

(d) The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.

7. Who signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the Internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained?

(a) Hari Singh

(b) Bodhachandra Singh

(c) Prithviraj Singh

(d) Tej Bahadur Singh

8. Which of these statements about the Bombay Plan is incorrect?

(a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future

(b) It supported state-ownership of industry.

(c) It was made by some leading industrialist.

(d) It supported strongly the idea of planning.

9. In which year was the NITI Aayog constituted?

- (a) 2014 (b) 2015 (c) 2016 (d) 2017

10. In the following question a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:

Assertion (A): Movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule had gathered force and momentum.

Reason (R): Peasantry and women joined hands against the oppressive rule of the Nizam.

- (a) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (b) Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- (c) The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.
- (d) The Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.

11. _____ was assassinated in Tamil Nadu by member of LTTE in May 1991.

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Sanjay Gandhi
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) P.V Narasimha Rao

12. Identify the political group that did not support in the formation of United Front government in 1996.

- (a) Janata Dal (b) Left Front
- (c) Congress (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

Section B

(12 Marks)

13. State any two points to highlight the cooperation between India and Bhutan.
14. Examine the composition of the Security Council.
15. Describe any two government's approach to merge the Princely states with India after independence.
16. Suggest any two measures that may improve relation between India and Pakistan..
17. What is Veto Power? Name the countries that enjoy Veto Power.
18. Discuss any two reasons why the nature of Congress was considered as Social Coalition.

Section C

(20 Marks)

19. In what 4 ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy?
20. (a) "In traditional security, there is a recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible." Analyse the ways suggested for limiting violence.
Or,
(b) Describe any 4 justified reasons for war according to the notion of traditional security.
21. (a) "Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept". Support the statement.
Or,
(b) Highlight any four ways to show India's resistance to globalisation.
22. Discuss the electoral verdict of the 4th general election held in 1967.
23. Analyse any 4 issues that led to conflict between the judiciary and the government before the declaration of emergency in 1975.

Section D (12 Marks)

24. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow: (1+1+1+1=4)

Nepal's transition to democracy is almost complete. Nepal has undergone a unique moment in its history because it formed a constituent assembly to draft the constitution for Nepal. Some sections in Nepal thought that a nominal monarchy was necessary for Nepal to retain its link with the past. Maoist groups agreed to suspend armed struggle. They wanted the constitution to include the radical programmes of social and economic restructuring. All the parties in the SPA did not agree with this programme. The Maoist and some other political groups were also deeply suspicious of the Indian government and its role in the future of Nepal.

- i. What has been considered as a unique moment in Nepal's history?
- (a) The nominal monarchy in Nepal.
 - (b) The formation of Constituent Assembly that will draft the constitution.
 - (c) The inclusion of radical programmes
 - (d) The massive protests and movements
- ii. Which of the following is the reason of suspicion among some political groups in Nepal?
- (a) The democratic setup of Nepal.
 - (b) Inclusion of radical programmes of social and economic restructuring.
 - (c) Role of China in Nepal's politics
 - (d) Role of Indian government in the future of Nepal

iii. In the above passage, the term 'SPA' stands for_____

(a) Seven Party Alliance

(b) Strong Parties Alliance

(c) Secular Party Alliance

(d) Strategic Party Alliance

iv. When did Nepal become a Democratic Republic by abolishing the monarchy?

(a) 2001

(b) 2008

(c) 2015

(d) 2022

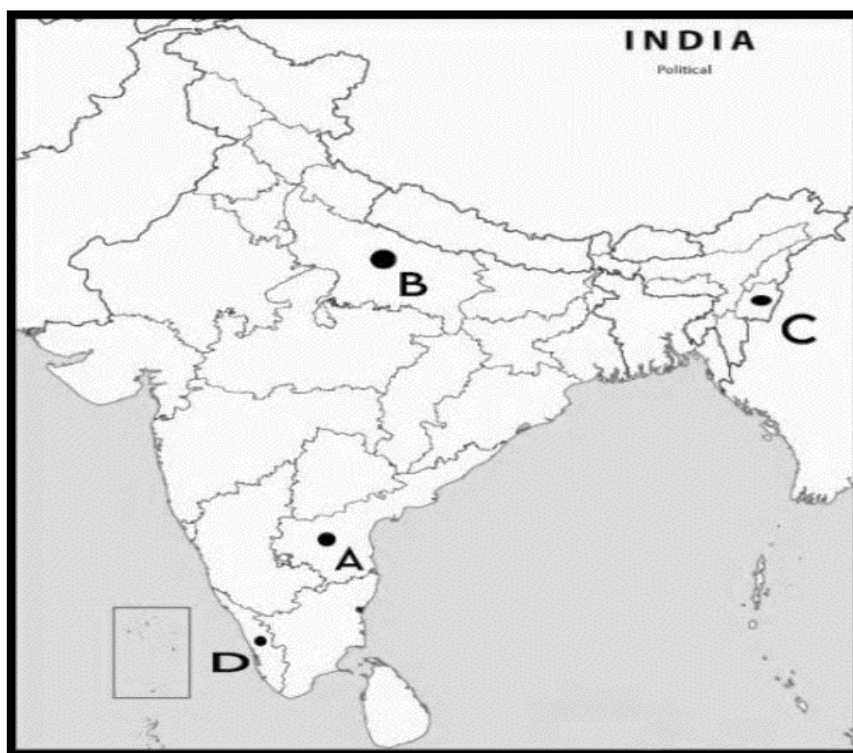
25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows: **(1+1+1+1=4)**

(i) State where election held based on Universal adult franchise in the year 1948.

(ii) The first state formed on linguistic claims.

(iii) State where Communist party formed its first government.

(iv) State related to Lal Bahadur Shastri.



Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the states
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

26. Study the given picture and answer the questions that follow: (2+1+1=4)



- i) Identify any 2 reasons that lead to war between India and China.
- ii) Who was the Prime Minister and the defence minister of India during this war?
- iii) Name the first top level leader to visit China after the war of 1962.

Section E

(24 Marks)

27. (a) Oil as an important resource in global strategy affects the geopolitics and global economy. Comment.

Or,

(b) Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.

28. (a) Was shock therapy the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism? Explain your answer with suitable arguments from post-soviet nations.

Or,

(b) How far was Gorbachev responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union? Explain.

29. (a) Examine the main provisions of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord of 1985.

Or,

(b) The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against 'outsiders'. Support the statement with suitable arguments.

30. (a) Describe any three major developments that took place in Indian politics since 1989.

Or,

(b) Describe any 3 points of consensus that emerged among most of the political parties in India inspite of severe competition and conflicts.